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READY FOR SIGNATURE.

The bill creating the bureau of
mines and mining has finally passed
both Houses, and will become a law
as soon as the signature of the Presi-
dent is affixed. The measure met with
much opposition, particularly upon
the part of some of the eastern sena-
tors, who know nothing about the
mining industry, and care less.

That the bill got through is due to
the efforts put forth by senators and
representatives from the western
states, who worked early and late to
secure its adoption. In this connection
Messrs. Sutherland and Howell from
this state are entitled to special men-
tion, one of them on the Senate mines
and mining committee, and the other
occupying a like position in the House.

Representative Howell was also a
member of the conference committee,
and is given credit in the dispatches
for smoothing out some of the rough
places while the differences between
the two houses were under discussion.
The valuable man in Washington is
one who looks after the interests of
his state.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The administration railroad bill has
passed the lower House of Congress
by a vote of 206 to 126. On the final
vote upon the measure the regular
Republicans were joined by all the in-
surgents and fourteen Democrats.

The changes made in the measure
as it came from the hands of Attorney
General Wickersham, who drew it up
on request of the President, are not so
important as to cause the administra-
tion any misgivings.

An effort was made by the Demo-
crats, aided by a dozen insurgents, to
have the bill recommitted to the com-
mittee on interstate and foreign com-
merce, with instructions to report it
back to the house with the court of
commerce provision stricken out.

This provision is regarded as highly
important by President Taft, and its
retention in the bill is a great victory
for him, as well as the regular Republi-
cans, who have manfully resisted all
attempts to strike it out.

The traffic agreement clause and the
provision permitting railroads to pur-
chase the stock of non-competing
companies were the chief features
stricken after the bill left the hands
of the committee. The purpose of
these provisions was stated by Presi-
dent Taft in his speech at Passaic, N. J.,
Monday night. While he would doubtless
have preferred their retention,
it is not likely that he will make
any further effort for them.

The Senate is still struggling with
the bill, with fair prospects that it
will be passed when all the grave and
reverend senators tire of talking upon
the various amendments. Then the
measure will go into conference and a
final effort made to get it into satisfac-
tory shape.

It is probable that this also will be
accomplished and that when it reaches
the President it will be signed and be-
come the law of the land, and the
pledge of the Republican party re-
deemed in this respect.

The making of a railroad bill is a
ticklish job. At the outset it must be
recognized that there is deep-seated
prejudice against the roads in many
parts of the country, and that the peo-
ple are suspicious, unduly so, perhaps,
in this instance, that the corporations
are bound to get the long end of the
bargain.

This prejudice is responsible for the
attitude of many senators and repre-
sentatives, who become demagogic in
order to please the folks at home. At
the same time there are other senators
and representatives who go to the other
extreme and work in the interest
of the railroads all the time.

With these elements of discord, rail-
road legislation is both difficult and
dangerous for any party. Now that the
present bill is in a fair way to be-
come a law after being considered at
all angles, it ought to stand as a monu-
ment to its authors, this, of course,
with the understanding that the Presi-
dent's views finally prevail in the main.

SWINDLE RECALLED.

The visit of former President Roose-
velt to the national tulip show at
Haarlem, in Holland, recalls a gran-
dient swindle of the seventeenth century.
The tulip is a native of Central Asia,
and found its way into Turkey hun-
dreds of years ago. Specimens of the
flower were seen and admired there by
Conrad Gesner in 1559.

Gesner brought the tulip from Tur-
key to Augsburg, Germany, in the
above-mentioned year. From there it
was transplanted to other countries,
and in the early part of the seven-
teenth century. Originating in The
Netherlands, the "tulip mania," as it
has since been called, spread over Eu-
rope.

While the craze was at its height as
high as \$5,200 was paid for one bulb,
and there was the wildest kind of
speculation. Sharers were frequently
sold in a single bulb, and stocks sold
in companies which existed only on

paper and possessed not even the sign
of a bulb.

The crash finally came and the specu-
lation resulted as disastrously as the
South Sea bubble. Thousands of
speculators were irretrievably ruined,
and it was a long time before Holland
recovered from the "tulip mania."

The Dutch, however, patiently set
to work and began to cultivate the
flower in earnest, with the result that
there are 1,800 recognized varieties
grown in The Netherlands and 2,000-
000 pounds of bulbs are shipped every
year to the United States.

Great things from small beginnings
grow, and to Conrad Gesner's visit to
Constantinople in 1559 the Holland-
ers are indebted for the tulip industry.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW.

Moreton Frewen, the celebrated
British political economist, recently
expressed great surprise that a certain
class of statesmen attributed the pre-
vailing high prices to the tariff, and
that an effort was being made in the
direction of a further downward re-
vision. Mr. Frewen, being an Eng-
lishman, knows all about the ins and
outs of free trade, and his views on
the situation at home as well as in
this country are very instructive. Re-
garding the rise in prices and the
tariff, he says:

The position at Washington is very
interesting indeed. The young
and ardent Republicans have
convinced themselves, and what
is more important, their constitu-
ents, that the rise in the prices
of the necessities of life—wheat,
beef, bacon—has to do with
your tariff. Well, in England
we have no protective tariff just
yet, but still the price of wheat
has doubled in the last 15 years,
though we have all the world to
draw on. For our wheat supply
wheat which was 30 shillings a
quarter is now from 38 to 42
shillings. Beef, mutton and pork
have risen since 1896 quite 40
per cent with us. Let me quote
you Mr. Sauerbeck's latest "in-
dex number" of prices—the aver-
age rise for his 45 commodities
lumped together. The index num-
ber for July, 1896, was 592; for
March, 1910, it was 721. In other
words, a mixed parcel of 45 com-
modities which could have been
bought in 1896 for 59 sovereigns,
or \$53, now costs 79 sovereigns,
or \$73. But people here are cer-
tainly that the trouble is in the
tariff.

Protection in the United States, free
trade in England and high prices in
both countries. What becomes of the
theory that the tariff is responsible
when some level-headed political
economist comes along with the facts
in the case?

Mr. Frewen seems to be laboring
under the impression that the tariff
revisionists are making headway, and
that there is danger of the voters be-
ing led into error. He warns the citi-
zens of the United States against such
a course in the following emphatic
words:

But if in this country you are going
to experiment with a lower tariff,
and I believe from what I
hear that you are, if you think
you read any such writing as that
on the wall, you will run
into a cyclone of disaster. Pull
a rail or two off your tariff
fence and you will first of all
increase your imports. The bal-
ance of trade is already terri-
bly against you. Increase your
imports still more and you will
evict vast sums of gold. You
might easily lose two hundred
million dollars. Certainly that
will cause a rapid enough
shrinkage of prices of your
currency and a panic. You had
this sort of a fall in prices in
1897. Just two things will cor-
rect your present adverse ex-
change: higher tariff rates, not
lower, and if you cannot get that
legislation, then perhaps the
best corrective is such a panic
as will be the inevitable result
of a lower tariff. A panic will
stop your purchases abroad and
will also expand your sales to
foreign countries; but how sen-
sible men with the danger signal
of heavy gold exports flying to-
day in full sight can urge tariff
revision downward passes hu-
man understanding. The party
which tries it on is likely to
have a very short shirt.

That is the truth in a nutshell. A
panic will inevitably result from lower
tariff rates. If the people of this
country believe a panic is necessary
for our wellbeing and happiness, all
they have to do to bring it about is to
fall in line with the Democrats and
let down the bars and the panic will
come. Having had experience in the
matter of panics during the adminis-
tration of the late Grover Cleveland,
it is hard to believe that a majority of
the voters can be fooled.

Here in Utah there is no danger.
Perhaps we could stand a panic as
well as any other part of the country,
better than some. But we're not hank-
ering for another period of depres-
sion, another Democratic era of low
wages and little work. This city and
the state of Utah are going along
under full sail just now, and prosperity
is apparent on every hand, and the
people will endeavor to steer clear of
the free trade rocks as long as possi-
ble.

In the meantime, it is just as well
to keep posted on what is transpiring,
and bear in mind the warning of such
men as Moreton Frewen.

A FLORIDA HERO.

An officer of the law down in Flori-
da has recently been brought into
public notice by doing his sworn duty
under exceedingly trying circum-
stances. The sheriff, Baker by name,
undertook to arrest a negro for some
minor offense. The black man fled
into a swamp, and one of the members
of the posse who went in pursuit was
the sheriff's son.

The negro refused to surrender, and
opened fire on the posse, the sheriff's
son being mortally wounded. At this
point the heroism of the sheriff mani-
fested itself. Instead of shooting the
murderer of his son or allowing others
to do so, Baker went into the swamp
and effected his capture without harm-
ing a hair of his head. Public senti-
ment would have justified the slaying
of the negro on the spot, but the sher-
iff was performing his duty as a peace
officer without any thought of ven-
geance.

Then the sheriff did another sur-
prising thing under the circumstances.
When he arrived in town with his pris-
oner a mob had been formed and an
attempt was made to lynch the negro.
Baker stood his ground and protected
the miscreant who had shot his son

but a few hours before. It would
have been easy for the officer to have
allowed himself to be "overpowered"
by the mob, and here again public
sentiment would have justified him.
That is, public sentiment in the locality
in which he lived.

There have been so many cases
where mob law has prevailed, where
sheriffs and other peace officers have
proved weak and inefficient, that the
act of Sheriff Baker stands out in bold
relief. He deserves the high praise
which in being showered upon him all
over the country.

PRACTICAL JAPANESE.

The Japanese, since adopting west-
ern civilization, are going in for sanita-
tion with a vengeance, and if disease
gets the start of them it will be owing
to some extraordinary cause.

As a specimen of how practical the
Japanese are, the Java Times tells an
interesting story. It has been known
for some time that rats are largely in-
strumental in spreading bubonic
plague and other diseases. The Japs
have evolved a plan for guarding
against this source of danger.

The plan is very simple, and ought
to have the desired effect. Every
householder is required to produce two
rats every month. A fine is imposed
if the rats are not caught and turned
in at the time of inspection. Every
rat is examined, and if found to be
plague infected, the house from which
they came is thoroughly cleansed and
disinfected.

Twice a year every house and shop
has to disgorge all its effects and be
thoroughly cleansed. The things re-
moved are not allowed to be replaced
until after sanitary inspection. From
all of which it will be observed that
the Japanese are taking no chances
and that the western nations may
learn something in regard to sanita-
tion from the Nipponese.

MORE DISMISSALS.

On the heels of President Taft's
message to Congress informing the
members of the House why an inves-
tigation of the sugar frauds at their
hands was unnecessary, comes the
news that Collector Loeb has sus-
pended twelve employees of the cus-
toms service in New York.

The investigation begun some time
ago has never been relaxed for a sin-
gle day. The sugar companies from
New Orleans to Honolulu have been
probed, and the customs houses puri-
fied to a considerable extent, especial-
ly the one at the port of New York.
Collector Loeb can be trusted to do
the work thoroughly and well in his
ballfield.

Attorney General Wickersham, at
the legal end of the inquiry, is doing
all that mortal man can do to bring
offenders to justice. It is plain that
President Taft's message was an exact
statement of facts, and that a con-
gressional investigation would do
vastly more harm than good.

STRANGE TALE FROM AUSTRIA.

There is one woman in the world
who until very recently did not know
that such a thing as money existed.
The story is strange, but is said to be
true. The woman in question is a
nurse in a hospital in Austria, admin-
istered by nuns. Having found a
bunch of paper money in the bed of
a deceased patient, she proceeded to
burn it up, not after the manner of
"womankind in general, but with real
fire.

Even the mother superior had a
difficult task in persuading the nun
that the notes represented a fortune,
and were not to be burned as rubbish.
When explanations were made, it de-
veloped that the sister had lived in the
nunnery since her third year, never
went outside, and had nothing what-
ever to do with the administration of
worldly things.

In fact, she had never heard of the
existence of money, and had absolute-
ly no idea of the joy of getting rid of
it over the counters of the shopkeep-
ers. If a story should come from
Austria telling of the return of a nun
to the world, it would be easy to guess
why the veil had been put aside.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

It is claimed that 210,000 automo-
biles will be manufactured in the
United States during the present year,
bringing the total number in use up
to 400,000. The Boston News Bureau,
putting the average cost of the new
cars as low as \$1,000, sees where \$200-
000,000 of capital is going to be ab-
sorbed.

With 400,000 machines being oper-
ated in the country at an annual cost
of \$750 each, \$300,000,000 will be re-
quired to foot the bill. Adding this
sum to the \$200,000,000 for the pur-
chase of the new cars, and the total
of half a billion is reached.

The figures seem startling, but are not
beyond the bounds of reason. Half a
billion for automobiles and \$1-
000,000,000 for the cost of maintain-
ing the railroads, the latter being the
estimate of James J. Hill. Just how
long the industries of the country can
stand such an absorption of capital is
a question for the political economists.
It cannot go on indefinitely.

This is an era of high prices and
extravagant living, and so long as we
have the price there is no thought or
care for the morrow. What is life
without an auto?

If Taft takes the tomahawk in
hand, only good Indians will be al-
lowed on the reservation. No more
smoking the pipe of peace and then
skulking through the woods with the
enemy.

The "third degree" is under the ban
of the highest court in the land. Some
of the modern police methods would
have made Torquemada turn green
with envy, and the Spanish Inquisitor
was no slouch in the torture chamber
at that.

A Chinese proverb says that a good
hearer is better than a good speaker.
You never could stuff that down a po-
litical orator.



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way stylish and gives excellent
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FACTORY



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it doesn't keep you from drop-
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what?

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answered right let us an-
swer it.



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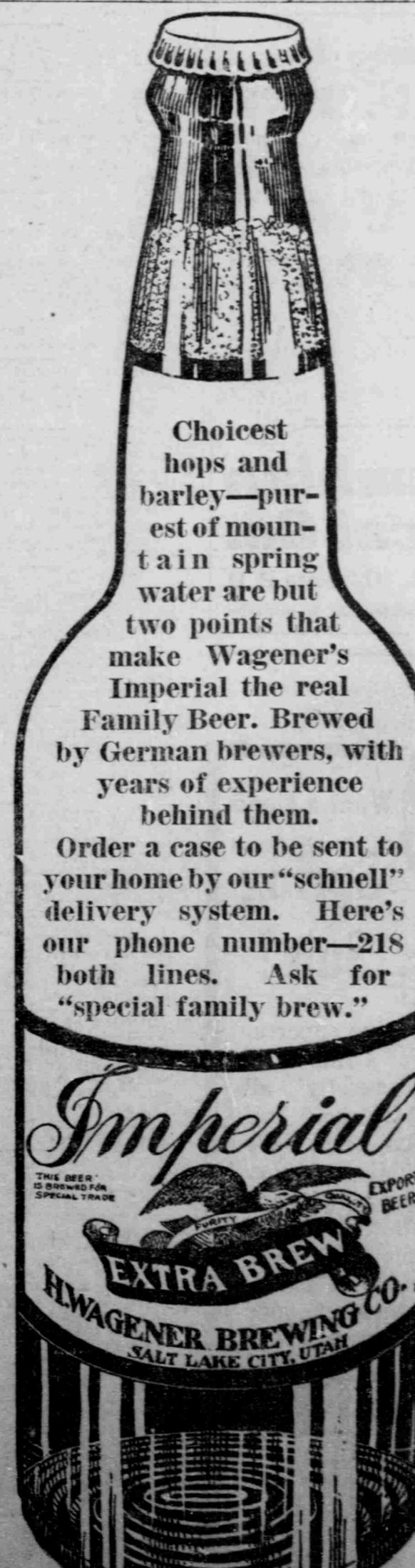
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tain spring
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